

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

CRITERIA	HELEN	JEANNIE	AGGIE
OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS			
APPEARANCE			
BEHAVIOUR			
ATTITUDE			
CHARACTER'S DIALOGUE			

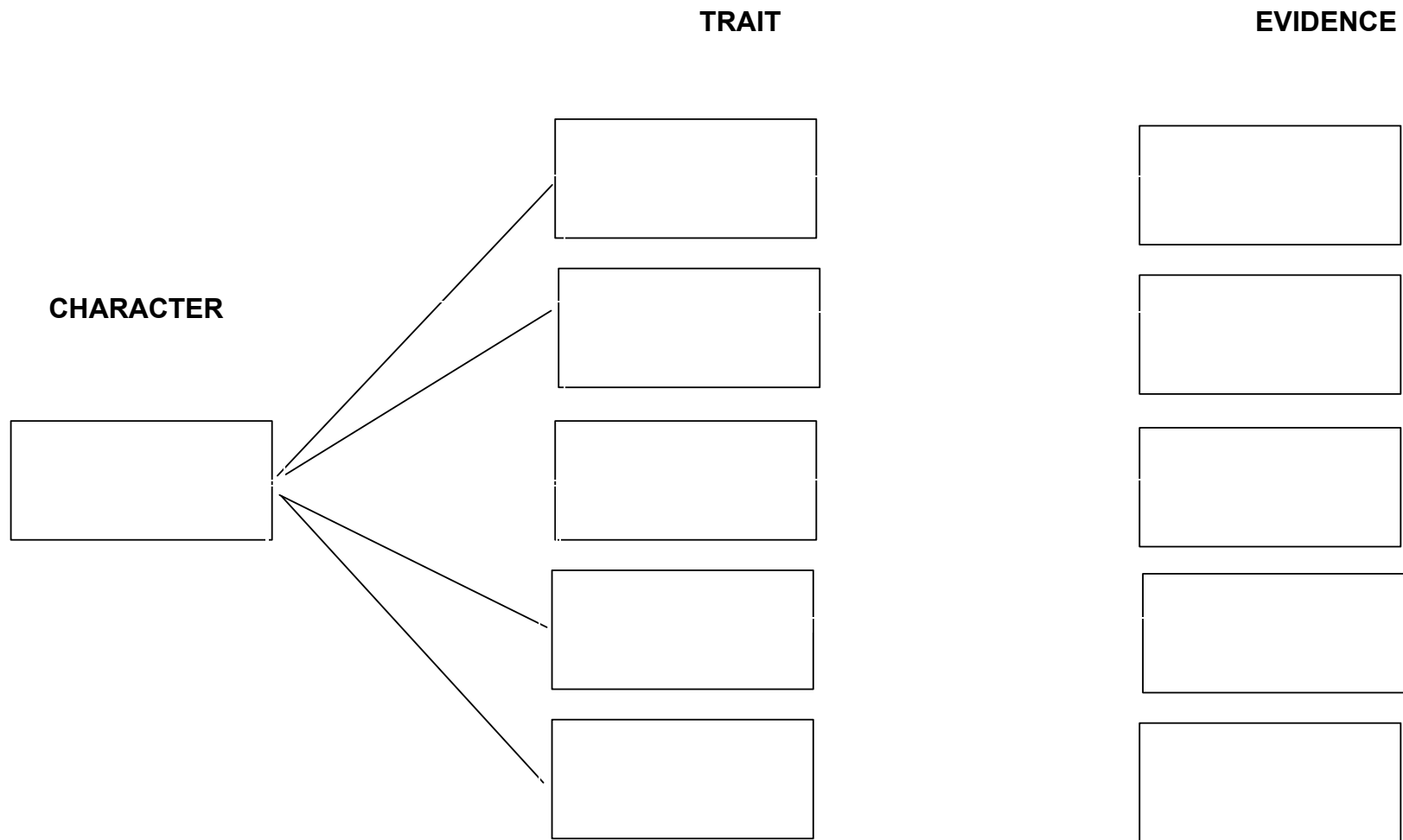
COMPARE:

SISTERS' NEW COMPANY	REAL LIFE

STARTING A BUSINESS

K (What I know.)	W (What I need to know./ What questions I have.)	L (What I learned from my research.)
KEYWORDS (for research purposes):		

CHARACTER ANALYSIS



AGGIE

THEN

NOW

JEANNIE

THEN

NOW

HELEN

THEN

NOW

AUNT LILY

THEN

NOW

SELECTING AN IDEAL JOB

ALTERNATIVES	PROS	CONS	RANK OF ALTERNATIVES

FINAL DECISION:
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MYSTERY WRITING

Use the following outline to plan your mystery:

1) **TITLE**

2) **SETTING** (who, what, when, where, why)

3) **CHARACTERS** (include physical characteristics, attitude, behaviour, personality traits, mannerisms, idiosyncracies, etc.)

4a) **NECESSARY CLUES**

4b) **FALSE CLUES/RED HERRINGS** (description of clues that will be used to lead the reader astray, giving certain characters a motive to commit the “crime” and make them appear suspicious. This helps to create suspense.)

5) **WHAT BEGAN THE MYSTERY?** How did the characters get involved?)

6) **PROBLEM/CONFLICT** (How did the conflict or problem begin?)

7) **SOLUTION** (How did the characters solve the conflict or problem?)

Remember that a mystery will include “red herrings”. These are clues that lead us astray. They give a character a motive to commit the crime and they make us suspicious of them. This helps to create suspense.

Features to include:

- well developed characters
- action verbs
- regular past tense
- linking words to do with time (during, after, before, etc.)
- dialogue between characters
- descriptive language that creates a picture in the reader’s mind
- written in first or third person

PLANNING YOUR MYSTERY

Title:

Setting:

Characters:

a) Necessary Clues:

b) False Clues/Red Herrings:

How the mystery began:

Conflict/Problem:

Resolution:

GUIDELINE FOR WRITING A **SCRIPT**

- Directions in a play are written in brackets and italics.

Example:

George: (*Excitedly.*) Did you hear what happened at the mall?

- Scene descriptions are also written in italics.

Example:

The stage is dark. There's a moment of silence. Then light comes up revealing a young man in the "living area". He is PONYBOY, a young teenager wearing blue jeans... (from Christopher Sergel's stage adaptation of The Outsiders by H.E. Hinton)

- Dialogue: Each character is named before he/she speaks. The name is followed by a colon and double space before the actual dialogue. Quotations are not used when writing script dialogue.

Example: Pietro: (*Lazily lying back in his easy chair.*) I'll just stay here and rest my eyes.

SCRIPT

Title:

List of Characters:

Act or Scene Number:

Scene Description:

Dialogue:

Dialogue (cont'd):

Dialogue (cont'd):